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into its conjugate by diffraction and self-corrects by passing through this same phase law. This is the principle of phase conjugation.

5 A hologram of this sort is thus made difficult to counterfeit by the presence of the aberrator during recording:

- knowledge of the correct aberration function to be used is not easy to acquire. This analysis
10 can be made difficult by superimposing a scattering function on the diffracted function;
- on the assumption that the aberrant function to be used during recording has been determined, the practical construction of a known phase law
15 aberrator is not easy.

Figure 9 shows a device for reading a document furnished with a hologram recorded with aberrations. This device comprises a revealer 27 which must be
20 accurately positioned with respect to the hologram in order to allow sufficient correction of the aberrations. According to figure 8, the document which bears the hologram or the hologram support comprises positioning means such as notches 30 to 33. The read
25 device comprises lugs or pads 40 to 43, the complement of the notches, so that the document is placed correctly in front of the revealer.

According to a variant embodiment (figure 10), instead
30 of notches, the document may comprise optical marks 34

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also comprises optical marks 44 to 47. Making the marks 34 to 37 coincide with the marks 44 to 47 enables the hologram to be placed correctly in front of the revealer 27.

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To improve the protection against counterfeiting, it is proposed to use a variant of the photosensitive protection of a volume which consists of the superposition of several photosensitive functions, one of which contains the photo-type personalized data.

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By way of example, the following combination is proposed:

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- a photo-type hologram (HP) operating in reflection providing the personalization;
- a grating-type coding function (HS) operating in transmission providing the security;

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In the case which is described in figure 11 illustrating this principle, the function (HP) has been recorded in the holographic layer 21 with an object wave obtained with the modulator 23 by means similar to the Lipmann process and with a reference wave which is the sum of the waves transmitted by the component HS.

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In figure 11, the component HS is, for example, a diffraction grating supplying two waves $A_{s,R}^*$ and $A_{s,O}$.

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To be visible, the photo contained in the component 21 requires the presence of the coding function of the component HS.

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The grating function HS may simply be of the grating type with a fixed pitch or contain specific but not personalized data: it will therefore be identical for all the cards.

The benefit of the HS coding function resides in the fact that it endows the personalized hologram with specific optical properties colorimetry, multiple